[XXXVIIth Year.] THE [No. 1812.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1781.

UTRECHT, *June* 18.

THE contents of the dispatches brought by the courier from Petersburgh have at last transpired, and contain in substance as follow: "The minister has laid before the empress the representations of the ambassadors of the republic; it is with the greatest satisfaction that her majesty perceives the zeal with which their high mightinesses accepted her mediation, which only served to encrease her concern at the difficulty thrown into the way by the court of London, by deferring the reconciliation with the republic until a general negociation for peace should take place between all the belligerent powers, under the united mediation of her imperial majesty and the emperor of Germany. As soon as such a negociation shall be entered upon, the empress promises the republic all possible assistance, that the republic may again become a neutral power, and possess all the rights and privileges to which the united alliance entitles them; for which purpose her majesty intends immediately concerting with the kings of Denmark and Sweden, in order jointly to make another attempt to bring the court of London to those sentiments of peace and moderation which their high mightinesses have on their part shewn. The empress flatters herself that circumstances may occur which may give her an opportunity of shewing her affection and good will to their high mightinesses in the strongest manner. The emperor is, we are informed, to visit the Hague, and afterwards proceed to England this spring."

LONDON.

HOUSE of PEERS, *Wednesday, July* 18.

This day his majesty came to the house, and being seated on the throne, the usher of the black rod was sent to the house of commons, to desire their attendance. The commons being come, the speaker took his stand at the bar, and holding in his hand the East-India company's bill, made the following speech to the king:

"SIRE,

"Your majesty's faithful commons have, in the course of the present session, granted every supply which your majesty has asked, in order to enable you to answer all the emergencies of the present crisis of public affairs, and to resist effectually the unprovoked confederacy which has been formed against this country; and, although in the raising of those supplies, they have done every thing in their power to render them as little burthensome to the people as possible, and have found the resources of this country equal to every demand which has been made upon it; yet, as the burthens which the necessity of the times obliged them to impose were great indeed, however cheerfully imposed, his majesty's faithful commons trust, that his majesty's humanity and wisdom will take care, that the supplies they have so liberally granted, shall be applied only to the purposes for which they have been voted.

"SIRE,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that during the present session your faithful commons have paid particular attention to the support and extension of public credit, and the improvement of the public revenues, in order to be the better prepared to strengthen your majesty's arms, and to enable them to answer the future exigencies of affairs.

"SIRE,

"I have in my hand the last of the bills which make up the supply of the current year. It is an act for enabling your majesty to enlarge the charter of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and for securing to your majesty, for public use, the four hundred and two thousand pounds; which bill I most dutifully present from your faithful commons, who humbly entreat that it may receive your majesty's royal approbation."

The royal assent was then given to the following bills, viz. To the East-India new charter, Bengal judicature, and insolvent debtors bills; bill to amend an error in the cocoa nut act; bill to regulate the driving of cattle; that to provide places of residence for the parochial clergy; bill for erecting new buildings near the Bank; bill to prevent the stealing of iron rails, pewter, brass, solder, &c. Plymouth dock bill, and several public and private bills.

After which his majesty made the following speech to both houses:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"Although the business of this session has required a longer attendance than may have been consistent with your private convenience, yet I am persuaded that you look back with satisfaction on the time you have employed in a faithful discharge of your duty to your country, in the present arduous and critical state of public affairs.

"I cannot let you depart into your respective counties, without assuring you of my entire approbation of your conduct, and of my perfect confidence in the loyalty and good affections of this parliament.

"The zeal and ardour which you have shewn for the honour of my crown, your firm and steady support of a just cause, and the great efforts you have made to enable me to surmount all the difficulties of this extensive and complicated war, must convince the world that the ancient spirit of the British is not yet abated or diminished.

"In the midst of these difficulties you have formed regulations for the better management and improvement of the revenue; you have given additional strength and stability to public credit; and your deliberations on the affairs of the East-India company have terminated in such measures as will, I trust, produce great and essential advantages to my kingdoms.

"I have observed, with much satisfaction, that during the course of that important business, your attention was not more anxiously directed to the benefits to be derived from the territorial acquisitions, than to the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of those remote provinces.

"Whatever may remain to be done for securing those valuable possessions, and for restraining the abuses to which they are peculiarly liable, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for at your next meeting, with the same wisdom and temper that have governed your late proceedings and enquiries.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"My particular thanks are due to you for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. I see with great pleasure that you have had it in your power to apply so large a sum to the discharge of the debt of the navy, and that the supplies which you have granted have been raised in a manner the least burthensome to the property and industry of my faithful people.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"While I lament the continuance of the present troubles, and the extension of this war, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the constant aim of all my councils has been to bring back my deluded subjects in America to the happiness and liberty they formerly enjoyed, and to see the tranquillity of Europe restored.

"To defend the dominions, and to maintain the rights of this country, was, on my part, the sole cause, and the only object of the war. Peace is the earnest wish of my heart; but I have too firm a reliance on the spirit and resources of the nation, and the powerful assistance of my parliament, and the protection of a just and all ruling providence, to accept it upon any other terms or conditions than such as may consist with the honour and dignity of my crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

"My lords and gentlemen,

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the thirteenth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the thirteenth day of September next.

NEW-LONDON, *September* 10.

We had prepared our paper thus far for publication, when at about day break on Thursday morning last, 24 sail of the enemy's shipping appeared to the westward of this harbour, which by many were supposed to be a plundering party, after stock; alarm guns were immediately fired, but the discharge of cannon in the harbour has become so frequent of late, that they answered little or no purpose. The defenceless state of the fortifications and of the town are obvious to our readers; a few of the inhabitants who were equipped advanced towards the place where the enemy were thought likely to make their landing, and manœuvred on the heights adjacent, until the enemy about 9 o'clock landed in two divisions of about 800 men each, one of them at Brown's farm near the light-house, the other at Groton point; the division that landed near the light-house marched up the road, keeping out large flanking parties, who were attacked in different places on their march by the inhabitants who had spirit and resolution to oppose their progress; the main body of the enemy proceeded to the town and set fire to the stores on the beach, and immediately after to the dwelling houses lying on the mill-cove; the scattered fire of our little parties, unsupported by our neighbours more distant, galled them so that they soon began to retire, setting fire to stores and dwelling houses promiscuously in their way; the fire from the stores communicated to the shipping that lay at the wharfs, and a number were burnt, others swung to single, fast and unhurt. At 4 o'clock they began to quit the town with great precipitation, and were pursued by our brave citizens with the spirit and ardour of veterans, and drove on board their boats. Five of the enemy were killed and about 20 wounded, among the latter is a Hessian captain who is a prisoner, as are seven others. We lost four killed and ten or twelve wounded, none mortal.

The most valuable part of the town is reduced to ashes, and all the stores. Fort Trumbull, not being tenable on the land side, was evacuated as the enemy advanced, and the few men in it crossed the river to fort Griswold, on Groton hill, which was soon after invested by the division that landed at the point; the fort having in it only about 120 men, chiefly militia hastily collected, defended it with the greatest resolution and bravery, and once repulsed the enemy; but the fort being out of repair could not be defended by such a handful of men, though brave and determined, against so superior a number; they did all that men of spirit and bravery in such a situation could do; but after having a number of their party killed and wounded, they found that further resistance would be in vain, and resigned the fort: immediately on their surrendry, the valiant colonel Ledyard, whose fate in a particular manner is much lamented, and 70 other officers and men, were murdered, most of whom were heads of families. The enemy lost a major Montgomery and 41 officers and men in the attack, who were found buried near the fort; their wounded were carried off. Soon after the enemy got possession of the fort, they set fire to and burnt a number of dwelling houses and stores on Groton bank, and embarked about sun set, taking with them sundry of the inhabitants of New-London and Groton.

A colonel Ayres, who commanded the division at Groton, was wounded, and it is said died on board the fleet the night they embarked.

About 25 sail of vessels with effects of the inhabitants retreated up the river on the approach of the enemy and were saved, and four others remained in the harbour unhurt. The troops were commanded by that infamous traitor to his country Benedict Arnold, who headed the division which marched to this town. By this calamity it is judged that more than 100 families are deprived of their habitations and most of them of their all.

This neighbourhood feel sensibly the loss of many deserving citizens, and though deceased cannot but be highly indebted to them for their spirit and bravery in their exertions and manly opposition to the merciless enemies of our country in their last moments.

Sept. 14. The following savage action, committed by the troops who subdued fort Griswold on Groton hill, on Thursday last, ought to be recorded to their eternal infamy:

Soon after the surrendry of the fort, they loaded a waggon with our wounded men, by order of their officers, and set the waggon off from the top of the hill, which is long and very steep; the waggon went a considerable distance with great force, till it was suddenly stopped by a tree; the shock was so great to those faint and bleeding men, that part of them died instantly; the officers ordered their men to fire on the waggon while it was running.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 22.

Various have been the reports circulating through this city the week past, relative to the movements of the enemy. All that can be depended on are, that a body of about 5000 men, with light artillery, waggons, &c. &c. were embarked on board about 80 transports at New-York, and were laying last Sunday in the Narrows ready for sailing, delayed as was supposed merely to know the issue of admiral Graves's attempt on the fleet of our royal ally in the Chesapeake. This was announced to them on Wednesday last, by the return of the English fleet, with the loss of the Ruby man of war, of 64 guns, and the Roebuck, of 44, taken by count de Graffe, and the Terrible, of 74 guns, which, after the engagement, sunk at sea, they being able only to save

her ſtores and men; four other ſhips are alſo greatly diſabled.

BALTIMORE, *Oct.* 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia to his friend here, dated on Tueſday laſt.

"Wedneſday the 5th inſtant, the Britiſh fleet, of 31 ſail, 19 of the line, appeared off Cheſapeake, when the French, 24 ſail of the line, weighed and ſtood out for them. The Britiſh admiral immediately gave a ſignal to form the line ahead and to windward. The French, as they came up, engaged nearly ſhip for ſhip. The two admirals being in the van, commenced the action; the wind dying away, the rear of both fleets, ſay 9 of the French and 7 of the Britiſh, could not get up to action. The engagement was very ſevere and conſtant for two hours and forty minutes, in which time the Britiſh line was broke twice, and ſoon after forming the laſt time, the wind ſpringing up, a ſignal was given for the Britiſh to haul their wind, and make the beſt eſcape they poſſibly could. The French gave them chace till Saturday night, 9 o'clock; very little wind all this time. A private ſignal was given for the Britiſh to alter their courſe, and on Sunday morning ſaw nothing more of the French. Sunday afternoon, the Terrible, a Britiſh 74, hove out a ſignal of diſtreſs; the frigates went to her relief, ſaved all the men and ſtores, and ſhe ſhortly after went down. Many of the Britiſh ſhips were very much injured; and on Wedneſday the 12th, only 26 ſail of the 31 had got into New-York. This account I have from a perſon who was on board one of the Britiſh frigates in the engagement."

Extracts of letters written by doctors Brown and Johnſon of the ſouthern army, forwarded by a gentleman at Richmond, on the 24th ult. to his friend in this town.

"At Hataugh, near Santee, 53 miles from Charles-town, South Carolina, on Saturday the 8th of September, an engagement commenced between general Greene and the main body of the enemy's army, in which the former loſt from 250 to 300 men; the enemy's loſs was 300 killed, 60 wounded, and 340 priſoners, not wounded; total 700.

"All the officers of colonel Waſhington's corps were either killed, wounded, or taken, except capt. Clarke. The colonel was miſſing, but is ſince returned ſlightly wounded.

"Monday the 10th, a heavy firing was heard, but no account of the event; however, as general Greene had ſent a body of freſh troops after the enemy's flying army, there is no doubt of a total defeat.

"Officers of our army killed, colonel Campbell, of Virginia; major Rutherford, captain Godman, and lieutenants Porterfield, Goodwin, Polk, Luſk, and Dayton, of North-Carolina; capt. Dobſon, of Maryland.

"Officers wounded, general Pickens, colonels Henderſon and Middleton, lieutenants Martin, Giles, and Moore, of South-Carolina; lieutenants Dixon and Dudley, of North-Carolina; major Edmonds and lieutenant Finn, of Virginia; colonel Howard and lieutenants Polk and Ewing, of Maryland."

Letters juſt received from Philadelphia adviſe, that admiral Digby, with three ſail of the line and two frigates, had arrived at New-York from England.

ANNAPOLIS, *Oct.* 4.

On Monday laſt, Allen Quynn, and Samuel Chaſe, Eſquires, were elected delegates to repreſent this city in the enſuing general aſſembly.

The ſame day, John Hall, Nicholas Worthington, Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, and William Brogden, Eſquires, were elected delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

*** *Mr. Chaſe's illneſs, for the laſt week, has neceſſarily obliged him to poſtpone the publication of his further remarks on Mr. Carroll's addreſs.*

Mr. CHASE has aſſerted in his publication of the 27th paſt, that he cannot credit my aſſertion, "*that I gave credit to the reports circulated in* 1778, *and therefore adviſed the inſtructions.*" He aſſigns as a reaſon for this his opinion, "*that being acquainted with a publication, which* he had prepared, *reſpecting my conduct, I ſolemnly declared* (he does not mention to whom) *that I did not intend, or aim the inſtructions at him.*"—I never made any ſuch declaration, ſo far from it, I told Mr. John Laurence (the perſon, I apprehend, alluded to) and who called on me, as I then ſuppoſed, at Mr. Chaſe's requeſt, that the inſtructions were general, that Mr. Chaſe was not named, that if the cap fitted him, he might wear it, and I added, that if a brother of mine had lain under ſimilar imputations, he ſhould not enter my doors before he had cleared up his character to my ſatisfaction. This I aver was all that paſſed between Mr. Laurence and myſelf on this ſubject. If Mr. Chaſe was otherwiſe informed, he was deceived.

CH. CARROLL of CARROLLTON.

Doohoragen, Oct. 1, 1781.

September 20.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons make a daily practice of ſending carts to take wood from the ſubſcribers lands (under pretence of having leave from one or other of them) to the damage and treſpaſs thereof; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever from taking off ſaid lands any wood whatſoever under that pretence, as they are determined not to ſuffer it any longer.

MARY HESSELIUS,
B. OGLE,
W. THOMAS.

1

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by John Croſs, living at the plantation of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Eſq; in Charles county, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, ſhe appears to be old and creſt fallen, has a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, and branded on the off buttock S. She came to the plantation about the middle of February laſt. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1 8 7 6

Charles county, September 12, 1781.

AGREEABLE to law will be ſold at public vendue, at Port-Tobacco, on Tueſday the 13th day of November next, for ready caſh, a very likely young negro man named George, if not ſooner applied for by his maſter. The ſaid negro was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway on the 21ſt day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelſon, I ſuppoſe it ought to have been Arthur Nelſon, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, ſays the ſaid negro was once his property, and that he ſold him to one Alexander, of Auguſta county in Virginia, and from thence he was ſold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

ts 2 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, ſheriff.

Annapolis, September 25, 1781.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACK: he is much pitted with the ſmall pox, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Jones in Talbot county. His maſter is requeſted to pay charges and take him away.

w3

2 THOMAS HARWOOD, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Calvert county, September 19, 1781.

TAKEN up in Auguſt laſt, on the weſtern ſhore of Cheſapeake bay, near a place called the Governor's Run, a ſmall boat, appears to be very old and much wreck'd. The owner may get her again on proving property and paying charges.

3w 2 EASOM EDMONDS.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of aſſembly to diſpoſe of the old court-houſe and other public property in Queen's-town, and to purchaſe a quantity of land at the head of Corſica creek, whereon the public buildings for the uſe of the county may be erected, at ſuch time and particular place as by the judgment of the general aſſembly ſhall be appointed and aſcertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphans courts, at the dwelling houſe now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Cheſter-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and aſcertained by the general aſſembly. 3 w8

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Waſhington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for a diviſion of the ſaid county into two.

8

To be SOLD, RENTED, or LEASED,

THE dwelling houſe where the ſubſcriber now lives, and ſeveral lots in London-town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

3 WILLIAM BROWN.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 4, 1781.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture near this place, on Sunday evening the 25th ult. a middle ſized black horſe, 8 or 9 years old, one of his hind feet white, has been uſed to the draught, paces a little, it is not certain whether he has any brand, if any it is I. H. The perſon bringing him to the ſubſcriber, or giving information of him ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive two dollars ſpecie reward.

3w

3 SAMUEL HEPBURN.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all the property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, houſhold furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two griſt-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premiſes called the Long-Caln, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water-works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind ſufficient for carrying them on, will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenths; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, by the act to [illegible] the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premiſes will alſo be ſold.

6 By order of the commiſſioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

St. Mary's county, Sept. 8, 1781.

To be ſold, near the head of St. Mary's river, at public vendue, on Thurſday the 18th of October next, for tobacco or hard caſh,

A PARCEL of very likely young negroes, and a large quantity of very valuable houſehold furniture, conſiſting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, and many other articles too tedious to mention; alſo ſtock of every ſort. Thoſe who purchaſe in tobacco may, if they chuſe, have credit, upon their giving bond and ſecurity for the payment of it.

4w

4 SARAH WATTS, executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, for an act to paſs, making the repair and keeping the cauſeway that leads through Pocomoke ſwamp to Snowhill-town, in Worceſter county, a public charge upon the ſaid county in general.

7 8w

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, ſetting forth his claim, and praying to be put into poſſeſſion of that part of Calverton Manor in Charles county, which is included in the lines of a tract of land called Indian Creek, to which he apprehends he has a juſt title.

5 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

THE following are a liſt of the certificates forcibly taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz. 10 ſtate of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 628 to 637 inclusive, for 1333 dollars each, and 4 other ſtate of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638 to 641 inclusive, for 666⅔ dollars each, alſo 2 ſtate of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Bolton, No. 34 and 35, for [illegible] 200 currency each. The public are cautioned againſt the receiving or taking an aſſignment, as payment will not be made on them.

6w

4 EDWARD LLOYD.

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, by a number of the freeholders of Cæcil county, to have an act paſſed for a ſpecial election, in order to take the ſenſe of the county where the court of juſtice ought to be fixt, and that the election be held two days where the court-houſe now ſtands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election.

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